The Intelligence.

The Intelligence of the feeling of suffocation. A snow storm brought, great relief, the atmosphere becoming denser.

The Russian Nihilists are apparently desperate and determined to the last desperate and management of the Coar that gave every evidence of serious purpose behind it. Taken in consertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose. It would get as a favorite means of serious purpose the serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the kindred attempts of serious purpose. It would get as a favorite means of serious purpose behind it. Taken in desertion with the salous with hands in pockets, pipes and cigars in mouths, but all orderly. Leafvelle has three thousand houses and shartle has three thousand houses and who streets. They can desert the same way.

Leafville has three thousand houses and who with the salous with hands in pockets, in the same way.

Leafville has three thousand houses and who streets. They can desert the same way.

Leafville has three thousand houses and who with the salous with hands in pockets, in

make the following extract from it:

the Kings of the earth; all the ligreat men; all the beg-he armies, victors and van-the ages, barbaric and civilatil every joint is reconstructed

on for six thousand years, and we But when God takes the sel of a thousand griefs; but when God on the Resurrection morn shall put aside the reil a uppose that the face of the sun in the sky is dull and stupid compared with the outlanning glories of the counterances of the saved. I suppose that when these faces shall turn to look toward the gate or up toward the throne it, will be like the dawn of a new morning on the boson of everlasting sky.

You will hear no cough or group. There

kind and variety. It furnishes the daily dispatches to that remote corner of the great west, so that the adventurers who are there gathered in such large numbers are kept posted on the news of the day. It is really wonderful to see such a paper in a city that scarcely had an existence a few months ago. As showing how this city has sprung up by magic, as it were, and be come a sort of Chicago in next to no time, we append hereto the following article from the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday. It is the best thing of the kind that we have yet seen, and will be read with interest by all who have friends out at Leadville or who think of going there.

We quote as follows:

We quote as follows:

John II. Eutherford, who returned yestenlay from a business trip to Leadville, give, in a ten minutes' talk, a better idea of the place than could be had out of a dozen ordinary letters. He went there to sell pipes for water-works and gas-works. From Webster, the railroad terminus, seventy miles from Denver, the traveler must stage it one hundred miles to Leadville. And rough staging it is, over the mountains, including 2,500 feet rise of the function of the control o

audience. On Sunday
to Easter—he preached
for, property that cost its owners about
forms the doctrine of a \$100,000. Senator Jones and associates

\$100,000. Senator Jones and associates offered that sum for three mines, one of which cost \$60, another \$60,000 and the third \$40,000. The owners held off, de-

catchiedly material than his bind severappeared on that suby preacher in the land. It is reshingly novel in its characcannot resist the temptation following extract from it:
ry grave yards will look like the field as the mounds break he kings of the earth; all the the great men; all the begate armies, victors and vantue agos, barbaric and civil.

The first Chinaman arrived while Mr Rutherford was there. No sooner had her alighted from the top of the stage than he was surrounded by a lot of men and marched off to the graveyard, where he was told that he could not remain in Leadville save as a "stiff." He immediately and cheerfully started for "Fair Play."

The Leadville people have sworn that they will not tolerate John.

The fact that the wanderer from the Orient is willing to work, while three

Orient is willing to work, while three thousand white men refuse to work, does not operate in his favor in the least. The trouble is, he is too willing.

thousand white men retuse to work, does not operate in his favor in the least. The trouble is, he is too willing.

Whisky, some good and some very bad, sells at twenty-five cents per drink; cider at twenty-five cents per small glass; lager at one dollar per quart bottle. Waterworks and gas-works are progressing.

Leadville is well governed. In the midst of all these rough men and bad elements order prevails. The police are efficient, and there are two well organized Vigilance Committees. A bunko man had robbed a miner of \$138. He was pointed out. With half a dozen pistols at his head he threw up both hands and quietly took astifting. His gold watch and chain, pistol, keys, &c., and \$480 were taken from him. The \$138 having been returned to the miner the balance was handed over to the Chairman of the Vigilance Committee. The bunko man was then given a the miner the balance was handed over to the Chairman of the Vigilance Commit-tee. The bunko man was then given a start of fifty yards through principal street and the "go" was given him. Then he started, with a dozen pistol bullets tearing up the ground behind him. It is supposed he is still running. This was called stern justice.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

TUMBLED DOWN THE CELLAR STAIRS. TUMBLED DOWN THE CELLAR STAIRS.— Mrs. Brandfass, wife of Henry Brandfass, living on 18th street, between Wood and Jacob streets, sustained a severe fall on Sunday evening. While descending the cellar stairs, she slipped and fell to the bottom, dislocating her left arm and receiv-ing several severe bruises.

LETTERS UNCALLED FOR.—Letters addressed as follows remain uncalled for at the City Postoffice:
Arnold Jas. K., Byrne W., Fowler E. R., Francy, Higgins James, Hutchison Wm. C., McCune T. G., Newman Henry, Pollack Mrs. W., Robinson W. S., Smith A. Hunter, Turner John T., Teeters A. D., Wilson Miss Julia.

KEMPLE LEAVES US TO-DAY .- There is KEMPLE LEAVES US TO-DAY.—There is perhaps no young man in this city, or throughout the State of West Virginia, better known than Jacob Kemple. His genial disposition, courteous manners and peculiar talent have made him popular everywhere. He has figured both in politics and the temperance cause, and is an uncompromising Republican and temperance was Jake yoes to Moundwille to ance man. Jake goes to Moundsville to settle in the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and his abilities properly applied will make him a fair attorney and a valuwill make him a fair attorney and a valuable acquisition as a citizen. We hope the good people of Moundsville will receive and treat him kindly, as he leaves this city with the best wishes, and hopeful anticipations of a host of warm friends.

with the best wishes and hopoint anticipations of a host of warm friends.

You will hear no cough or groan. There will be no miasma or fever in the air. There will be no miasma or fever in the air. There will be no rough step down which to fall, no fracturing a limb. People cross the sea for their health, but that voyage over the sea of death will cure the best Christian invalid. There grows an horb as that hill that will cure the last snakes the feel of the state of t

Welcome.
Redeemed.
Joy Bells. B of P., P. 22.
Easter Exercise.
Our Saviour is risen. B. of P. 38.

Our Saviour as resear. As of research to the control of the words a state regg," written expressly for the wooden's Easter Egg, "written expressly for Lt. W. Danayar. About Easter Eggs, historic reclusion. The English Lutheran Nest Eggs, What do they amount to? We will break slot and see.

We will break a lot and see.
The Tramp.
The Pearl of Truth.
Why do you wait? G. H. 19.
Speech by a little byr.
Song by two girls.
Triumph By and By. G. H. 68.
In the Bays.
The Constant Woman.
See the Woman.
See the Byr.
The Constant tittle girls.
The C

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL NEWS.

The King-Killers at Work in Russia-Unsuccessful Attempt on the Life of the Czar.

Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court of Interest to Wheeling.

Senator Blaine Delivers His Opinion on the Army Bill and Rider.

The Hazen-Stanley Investigation Resumed.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—Supren Court decision No. 203. Wheeling, Parkersburg & Cincinnati Transportation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. City of of Appeals of the State of West Virginia owned by it and plying upon the Ohio State to impose taxes on such vessels, and of the Constitutional provision that "ne State shall lay any duty of tonnage." This Court holds that the taxes levied in this case are not duties of tonnage within the meaning of the Constitution, and that the enrollment of a ship or vessel under the laws of the United States does not exempt its owner from taxation thereupon as personal property. The judgment of the lower court is affirmed, with costs.

WASHINGTON.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, April 14.—Secretary Sherman has appointed George N. Lamphere, of Cincinnati, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, in place of Wilson J. Vance, resigned. Lamphere has been Assistant Appointment Clerk since 1875. THE REPORTED CHEVENNE GUTBREAK A LITTLE

PREVIOUS—SENATE CONFINENTIONS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a telegram from Fort Sill, saying there is not the slightest foundation for the report of the Cheyenne out-break.

The Senate confirmed Arthur L. Thomas, Pittshurgh, Secretary of Utah. Therefore, Pittsburgh, Secretary of Utah Territory. Postmasters: W. W. Smith, Cedar Rapids Postmasters: W. W. Smith, Cedar Rapids, lowa; N. R. Gettings, Carrolton, Mo. THE WILDNESS OF BUCKNER'S SILVER COINAGE

Referring to Representative Buckner's proposed bill for the coinage of six millions of silver bullion monthly, the director of the mint says this amount is not only beyond the present capacity of the mint, but largely in excess of the production of the mines of the country, which are estimated at fifty millions annually, from which should be deducted three millions used in arts and manufactures, which would leave twenty-five millions to be imported under Buckner's bill. SCHEME.

With the consent of counsel the hear With the consent of counsel, the hearing of the argument upon the petitions of Virginia for writs of habeas corpus and certivari in the Rives mixed jury cases has been postponed until the first Tuesday of the next term, or until a full bench of Justices is present, as the Attorney General desires that the argument should be heard by a full bench. A case from Tennessee, involving similar questions, will be argued at the same time.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY

Representatives to-day:
By Mr. Vance, providing for the free coinage of standard silver dollars, 412½ grains troy of standard value. Same to grains troy of standard value. Same to be legal tender at its nominal value for all debts and dues public or private, ex-cept where otherwise provided by con-tract; and further that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office, to be coined into such bullion as deposited un-der the existing laws.

coined into such bullion as deposited under the existing laws.

By Mr. Springer—Authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to
purchase from time to time silver bullion
at the market price thereof to the smount
that such bullion may be offered, provided that such bullion is the product of
any mine within the jurisdiction of the
United States. He shall cause the bullion
so purchased to be coined into standard
silver dollars to the capacity of the mints,
in connection with other silver coinage. in connection with other silver coinage. He is also required to issue silver certifi-He is also required to issue silver certificates in denominations corresponding with the denominations of United States Treasury nates to the amount of silver bullion purchased, as provided by the bill. Such certificates shall be deposited in the Treasury and shall be deemed a part of the current revenue of the United States, and shall be a legal tender at their nominal value. They shall be redeemed by the United States on demand in silver bullion or standard silver dollars at the option of the Government, and an amount of such bullion and soin equal to the onistanding silver certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for such redemption. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint to make such regulations for carrying this act into effect as will protect the interests of the United

Prector of the Mint to make such regulations for carrying this act into effect as will protect the interests of the United States, and spins sufficient to purchase thebuilt on authorized by Mccars. Warren, Atherton and Geddes, (Ohio), Manning, Money and Muldrow, (Miss.), Ladd, (Maine), Steele, (N. C.), Spear, (Georgia), and Young, (Tenn.) was filed, embracing the bill authorizing the owners of silver bullion to have it colleged into standard silver dullars. The provisions, which are substantially the same as contained in the petition of Springer; a petition emphracing the bill presented by Warner, (Ohio), asking that the Revised Statues relating to coinage be amended so as to admit silver to coinage on the same conditions with gold. All the above measures were refersed to the Committee or Coinage, Weights and Measures; who, under the rules recently adopted by the House, have leave to report any time.

cently adopted by the Honse, have leave to report any time.

Among other petitions filed to-day by Representatative Reagan, embracing bills, were the following: To regulate inter-state commerce and to problish; unjust discriminations by common carriers. To amend the Revised Statutes concerning commerce and navigation, and regulating steam vessels.

Authorizing the immediate payment of money appropriated in 1877 to pay mail contractors of the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Louisians, Kentucky, Mississippi, have arrived out.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

With the exception of the committees on coinage, weights and measures and foreign affairs, the House committees have not yet formally organized for the transaction of business. The two mentioned organized this morning. The members of the committees on accounts and epidemic diseases held informat conferences. These committees, together with the committees on appropriations and agriculture, expect to organize to-morrow morning. FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

ting in Their Work.

SENATE.

troduced and appropriately referred.
Among them the following:

By Mr. Vance: to amend so much of the
civil appropriation act of 1879, as provides
for the pay of mail contractors in Southern States before the rebellion. Very Bad Marksmanship—Shot at Five Times, But Missed—St. Petersburg Re-joleing Over His Escape. Washington, April 14.—The Depart-By Mr. Morgan: to amend the constitu nent of State to-day, received a telegram

ing an attempt was made on the Emperor's

By Mr. Morgan: to amend the constitution in regard to appropriations.
By Mr. Ingalls: for the payment of Indian war bands in the State of California,
and a bill to establish a judicial district in
Indian Territory.
Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill to
amend the revised statutes in regard to
the election of United States Senators.
The bill is designed to remedy a defect in
the existing law, which was recently
brought in view by the New Hampshire
case. ing an attempt was made on the Emperor's life while he was walking near the palace. The assassin fired five shots at the Czar, but none of them took effect. The assassin was arrested.

St. Petersender, April 14.—While the Czar was taking his morning walk early to-day, near the palace, five shots were fired at him. The Czar was unhurt. The man who fired the shots was arrested by the crowd which the firing attracted. The city is now being decorated in thankfulness of the Czar's escape.

Mr. Cameron addressed the Sonate unrill the expiration of the morning hour on
the bill for the relief of Winnebago Indians in Wissonsin, and to aid them to
obtain subsistance by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization.
The bill was referred to the Committee
on Indian Affairs.
The Senate resumed the consideration
of the army appropriation bill, the pend-

The Senate resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, the pending question being on Blaine's amendment prohibiting the appearance within a mile of the polling place of any person armed with a deadly weapon of any kind, and Mr. Blaine addressed the Senate as follows:

St. Peterseuro, April 14.—The would assissin of the Czar is now under going oe assessing the Czar is now under going examination. The full official account of the affair says: Towrds 8 o'clock this morning as the Emperor was taking his customary walk, a respectably dressed man, wearing a military cap with cockade, advanced towards him and as the Emperor the pocket of his overcoat and fired four shots at him.

The assassin before submitting to his captors fired another shot, slightly wounding a person in the crowd. The great throng of people which had assembled, eathusiastically cheered and congratulated the Emperor, who thanked them for their proofs of fidelity on such a painful occasion. He said he knew he had the support of all respectable people. He hoped God would grant that he might complete his task, which consisted in promoting the welfare of Russia. welfare of Russia.

When receiving the congratulations of
the officials of the Empire at noon, the
Czar was so much overcome by the enthusiastic reception as to be unable to speak
for some minutes. On recovering from his
emotion he said: "This is the third time
God has sund me!"

emotion he said: "This is the third time God has saved me."

It is supposed that the Emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomited after his arrest. Poison was also found under his finger nails. Antidotes were given him. It is thought that the man was an employe of the Ministry of Finance and an agent of the Internationalists. The Sultan and all the European sovereigns telegraphed their congrature. or possibly one million two hundred thous-and bayonets at its command, and under the circumstances with the amplest power ean sovereigns telegraphed their congrat lations.

St. Petersburg, announcing that this morn-

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES THE CZAR OF

Washington, April 14.—Secretary Evarts has telegraphed to the United States Min-ister at Russia to convey to the Czar Pres-ident Hayes' congratulations upon his es-

THE CZAR EMOTION'S.

approched nearer, drew a revolver the pocket of his overcoat and fired

The Emperor's assailant gives his name as Skolof. He is a retired functionary of the Ministry of Finance, and is about 30 years old. He fired at the Emperor within two paces. After the first shot the Emperor approached Skolof, who fired again and then ran. The various accounts given as to the exact number of shots fired are conflicting.

conflicting.

An officer of the gen de armerie, with drawn sword, pursued Skolof. Three more men then joined in the pursuit. Skolof fired at them, shattering the jaw of a detective. Finally a gentleman knocked Skolof-down and held him until secured by the officers.

by the officers.

Eleven hundred and forty revolution ists have been arrested in Russia within the last fortnight.

TURKEY.

THE MIXED STATE OF AFFAIRS IN REGARD 7 THE MIXED OCCUPATION OF ROUMALIA.

VIENNA, April 14.—The resumption o negotiations relative to the mixed occupa tion of Eastern Roumalia has only server to increase the confusion prevailing when they suspended a few days ago. German refuses to send a commander-in-chief an staff, and another power which had the leading part in the whole business, reject ed the offer of chief command. Russin

Will Not Affect Eastern Roads.

New York, April 14.—The war betwee the roads West of St. Louis and Chicago will not affect the Eastern roads. The latter will charge full rates between Chicago and St. Louis and the Eastern cities, and will guarantee no through rates beyond Chicago and St. Louis until the Western rates are restored. A circular to that ef-fect has been issued by Commissioner Fink.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., April 14.—Heze-kiah Shaffer, sentenced to be hanged on Thursday for the murder of his wife, opened the veins in his legs and arms to-day, with the wire of a broom-handle. His recovery is doubtful.

Didn't Indiet Them.

ury of the United States Circuit Court adjury of the United States Circuit Court ac-journed to-day sine die. No action was taken in the matter of indicting the Coun-ty Judges of this district for not having mixed juries.

Trust Company Assignment.

of the Sgranton Trust Company and Savings Bank, have made an assignment to President Pierce for the benefit of the creditors.

Boston, April 14. - John P. Phair han ed in Vermont Thursday last, left a state ment declaring his innocence and tha justice was not done him. Jefferson Not Forgotten

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 14.-The anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth-day was celebrated here to-day in an apriate manner.

An Unpleasant Navelty: PRINSACOLO, FLA., April 14.—A hail storm occurred here to-day, a thing unknown before. Hail fell as large as an egg.

Shocked and No Mistake. earthquake shock was felt here this mern-

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Stack & Degray-ter's brewery, at Charleston, W. Va., was burned. Loss \$10,000.

Livercor, April 15.—Arrived: Bulgarian, from Boston.

Lownor, April 15.—The steamers City of Chester and D. Stoinnan, from Yew York, have arrived out.

The White Plumed Navarre and the Prince Rupert of Debate" Addresses the Senate in Regard to the Rider of the Army Bill-Fillbustering in the House to Pass the Morning Hour Away-II Ap-pears that the Greenbackers Are Get-

Washington, April 12.

Various memorials and bills were in

rom the United States Charge d'Affairs at

ase. Mr. Cameron addressed the Senate un-

The method adopted in the pending sec-tion to get rid of the eight closing words of the section of the revised statutes, proposed to be repealed, viz: "Or to keep the peace at the polls," was an unusual and extraordinary method. The ordinary way to repeal a single sentence is to strike out the particular words objected to; but way to repeal a single sentence is to strike out the particular words objected to; but the mode chosen in this bill is to repeal and re-enact the whole section, except the last eight words. He was persuaded that this unusual course was not taken accidentally but designedly. If he might so speak, it came of cunning, the intent being to create the impression that the Republicans in the administration of the General Government had used troops, right and left, in every direction, and as soon and left, in every direction, and as soon as the Democrats got into power they proceeded to enact this prohibitory eith section, and the Democratic stump speaker would doubtless make great political capital out of this idea, whereas every word of it, from first to last, was the enactment of the Republican party. Whether intentionally or not the issue thus presented was a dishonest one. The law was passed by a Republican Congress. There were forty-six Senators sitting in the Senate Chamber at the time, of whom only ten or at most eleven were Democrats, and the House Representatives overwhelmingly Republican. We were in the midst of war. The Republican administration had a million rossibly one million two hundred thous nd left, in every direction, and as soon

osen, with soldiers in every hamlet and county of the United States, the Republistrike out the few words authorizing the use of troops to keep peace at the polls, and the country is alarmed, or he would rather say amused at the effort to create the impression that the Republican party relied for its popular strength on the use of bayonets. This Democratic Congress has attempted by raising an issue, false in every detail, to create the impression not only in America, but in Europe and throughout the civilized world, that the elections in this country are attempted to be controlled by bayonets. He denounced the issue as false, and though not at liberty to say that any gentleman making it knew its falsity, and though he hoped they did not, he proposed to provoits utter lack of foundation. He held in his hand an abstract of all the troops in the United States east of Omaha, including the States by the controlled the states of t

speak of what was not done in the House but in the Democratic caucus where this legislation was perfected.

Mr. Blaine discussed the legal questions involved, and, continuing, said: The design now is to get rid of all civil officers of the United States under the pretense of keeping troops away from the polls, and the amendments which will be offered will test the sincerity of the Democratic side on that point, and show whether the Federal Government would be allowed representation at the polls at all except by two nien of straw, without any power, who can merely look on. He would go so far tast to say that if the bill went through in its present form the remainder of the law

sa to say that if the bill went through in its present form the remainder of the law in regard to Marshals and Supervised would be worth nothing, since there would be no power vested in the Federal Government stall be no power vested in the Federal Government to enforce its provisions. The word of the power vested in the Federal Government shall be no power vested in the Federal Government to enforce its provisions and the same tool, said W. Biaine, and it is one tool, said W. Biaine, and it is one tool, said when the same service to the bill as off edward ware not to have appropriation for the supposed on the authority of the Democratic caucus. Not morely the army appropriation bill; they did not soft to the Democratic caucus. Not morely the army appropriation bill; they did not soft to the Democratic caucus. Not morely the army appropriation bill; they did not soft to civil power control over all mappropriation bill; they did not soft to civil power control over all mappropriation bill; they did not soft to civil power control over all mappropriation bill; they did not soft to civil power control over all mappropriation bill; they did not soft to civil power control over all mappropriation bill; they did not soft to civil power control over all mappropriation bill; they did not soft to civil power control over all mappropriation bill; they did not soft to control the control over all mappropriation bill; they did not soft to control the control over all mappropriates and all mappropriates and all mappropriates to control the decions. The population of the control the state of the control the state of the control the state of the control that the control the control the control the control that the control that the control the

n a minority had by combining with that he termed the anti-centralists in the North, ruled the country. And in 1866 the same gentleman said in a speech be-fore the Georgia Legislature that by a rethe experiment with some su shall not exercise his power to voto a bill. They ask if we call it revolutionary, continued Mr. Blaine, to put amendments on the appropriation bill? Of course not. There have been a great many amendments put on such bills. Some mischievous and some harmless. But I call it audacity of revolution for any Senator or Representative or any caucus of Senators or Representative or any caucus of Senators

Sates east of Omaha, including the States east of Omaha, including the States, but will be states the States east of Omaha, including the States, but will be states east of the States east of Omaha, including the States, but will be states east of the States east of Omaha, including the States, but will be states east of the States east of Omaha, including the States, but will be states, but will be states, but will be states east of the States east of Omaha, including the States, but will be states, but will be states, but will be states, but as there has been spectrally as the States, but as there has been spectrally east of the States, but as there has been spectrally east of the States, but as there has been spectrally east of the States, but as there has been spectrally east of the States, but as there has been spectrally east of the States, but as there has been spectrally east of the States, but as there has been spectrally east of the States, but as there has been spectrally east of the States east of t

and is a part of our system of laws. Its protection rests in the States. The Federal Government has nothing to do with it. This is, said Mr. Wallace, the only issue in the contest. We will not be diverted from it. On this line we stand by it or we fall. It is whether the federal government shall place troops at the polks or whether the States, free from federal interference, shall preserve the peace and secure free elections. I repeat—the placing of troops at the polks is a menace, a threat and no free people can bear it. and is a part of our system of laws. protection rests in the States.

and witness answered that he did not re member what impression was produced No other witnesses being present specification six was taken up. admission came from the gentleman from Kentucky (Beck) that a committee of the Democratic caucus was preparing thes neasures. It was an issue of fact between

Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Blaine read from the Congressiona AIT. Biaine read from the Congressional Record in support of his assertion.

Mr. Wallace, resuming, repeated that no Democratic caucus ever saw the pending bill, and in conclusion repeated that its only object was to restore to the people the rights of which they had been deprived.

Mr. Logan obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Ferry, who moved that the Senate proceed to consider executive busi-

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, though Art. Davis, or West Virginia, thought the Senate might remain in open session an hour longer. If any Senator was ready to speak on the pending bill let him do so, if not let the Senate vote.

The Senate by a vote of 30 to 17 went into Executive session, and when the doors were re-opened adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the Speaker called the States for bills for reference, begining with Maine. Mr. Ladd introduced a bill to put the coinage of gold and silver on the same foot-

ng.
A point of order thereupon was raised by Mr. Conger that the introduction of

ia18

Executive and Judicial Appropriation
Bill. He was aware that parliamentary
contained a single disputed section, to
proceed the form of the would now address himself. The
second of the contained a single disputed section, to
which he would now address himself. The
dispeak of what was not done in the House
but in the Democratic caucus where this
legislation was perfected.

Mr. Blaine discussed the legal questions
involved, and, continuing, said: The design now is to get rid of all civil officers of
the United States under the pretense of
keeping troops away from the polls, and
the Democratic ances where this
but in the States under the pretense of
the United States under the pretense of
keeping troops away from the polls, and
the Executive longer possess

The bill was now here on its passage. It
Ewing, Felton, Finley, Ford, Forney,
Forsythe, Fort, Frost, Geddes, Gibson,
to Harris (Va.), Hatch, Henkle, Henry, Herprinciples which were essential to our liberties. Necessity made the people bear
thouse, Huil, Hunton, Jones, Kenna,
better, House, House, House, House,
House, Huil, Hunton, Jones, Kenna,
better, House, House, House,
House, Huil, Hunton, Jones, Kenna,
better, House, House, Huil, Hunton, Jones, Kenna,
better, House, House, House, House,
House, Huil, Hunton, Jones, Kenna,
better, House, House, House, House,
House, Huil, Hunton, Jones, Kenna,
better, House, House, House, House, Huil, Hunton, Jones, Kenna,
better, House, House, House, House, Huil, Hunton, Jones, Kenna,
better, House, House, House, House, Huil, Hunton, Jones, Kenna,
better, Hammond (Ga.),
harder, Harris (Va.), Hatch, Henkle, Henkle, Henkle, Henkle, Henkle, Henkle,
Harris (Va.), Hatch, Henkle, ler, Reagan, Richardson (S. C.), Richmond, Robertson, Rothwell, Russell (N. C.), Sanford, Sawyer, Scales, Shelly, Simonton, Singleton (III.), Singleton (Miss.), Siemones, Smith (N. J.), Sparks, Speer, Springer, Steele, Stephens, Stevenson, Tavlor, Thompson, Tillman, Townsend (III.), Tucker, O. Turner, T. Turner, Vance, Waddell, Warner, Weaver, Weliborn, Whitaker, Whitthorne, Willis, Wise, Wright and Young (Tex.) - 117.

The following pairs were announced: Overton and Davis of North Carolina, Jorgensen and Ball, Hiscock and Bragg, Hoar and Houk, Bingham and Knott, McCook and Dibrell, Miles and Morse, Ballou and McMahon, Mason and Bachman, Harmer and Klotz, Smith of Pennsylvania, and Clymer, Einstein and O'Brien, Dick and Lay.

Mr. Kelly said that finding a divided duty he declined to vote.

Mr. Atkins then moved to go into a Committee of the Whole on the legislative bill.

bill.

Mr. Ewing demanded the yeas and nays, whereupon Mr. Atkins withdrew his motion and moved to adjourn, pending which Mr. Young, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the National Board of Health, and to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious

diseases.

Mr. Atkins' motion was agreed to-yeas 123, nays 99—and the House ac

THE HAZEN-STANLEY CASE,

The Testimony Resumed—Was Hazen in His Proper Place at the Battle of Shiloh. New York, April 14.—The defense was

begun to-day in the Hazen-Stanley case at Department headquarters. Ge Crittenden was the first witness. He said his division at the battle of Shiloh formed on the right of Gen. Nelson's, and there tle ended about 3 o'clock, and the Confederates retired. Gen. Nelson asked him if he had said anything in his report about Gen. Hazen, and witness replied that he had nothing to do with Hazen; that the latter belonged to Nelson's division. Witness was asked if Hazen's misconduct was frequently discussed in Buell's army after the battle of Shiloh. He replied that he could not say misconduct, but he heard that Hazen was back at the landing when witness heard no insinuation witness heard no insinuations from any of the officers about Hazen's not being in his proper place. Witness was present at the Belknap trial when Hazen was a witness, and his examination was discussed by the officers. The question being asked witness as to the impression produced on the officers' minds by the testimony given, the court went into executive season, the Judge Advocate objecting to the question. The court decided to admit the question, and witness answered that he did not real.

MOUNDSVILLE.

MOUNDSVILLE, April 14, 1879.

Our Circuit Court closed late on Saturlay evening, making a full three weeks term, and now our County Court comes on as an afterpiece, but it is generally the istom to close with a comedy or farce. The best thing in the way of attending urors trying to get the privilege of remainng over during the term of the County Court, of couse he did not mean it unless ne thought as he now had his hand in as a

Some time.

Our County Court is bad enough but will the judiciary bill make matters any better, is what is now agitating the minds

of our voters.

Yesterday the usual services were held in all our churches. Rev. Warden preached one of his best sermons from the text. "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them. that slept."

Regular services are held at the Stat

by the ministers of the different denomina-tions of this place.

Our old friend H. J. McLean is still ly-

Our old friend H. J. McLean is still lying very low and helpless, although he is better than he was a few weeks ago.

The mud which prevailed to such an extent for a few months past has at length disappeared, and in a few days, if the good weather continues, dust will take its place.

Rev. Pomeroy leaves this morning to spend a few days in Hancock county.

We are expecting Mr. Reed, from your city, to speak on temperance at the Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening.

We are glad to learn that the reports concerning Mr. McConnell, who lectured for us a few weeks ago in the cause of temperance, are entirely unfounded. He lectured in Waynesburg on last Wednesday evening, and the papers of that place speak very highly of his effort, and also of the man. We expect him again before longs.

The world moves on slowly and collections.

lorg.
The world moves on slowly and calmly The world moves on slowly and calmly with us, notwithstanding the fact that history is being made so rapidly just now at the National Capitol. There may come a time, and that right soon, when some of those who are making that history would fain see it blotted out of existence. But there is a Providence in human affairs, and we trust that all will work together good in the final result.

Vegetation is springing up rapidly; the trees are bursting forth into leafy foliage, and our valley will soon be clothed in green again.

green again.

The mower and reaper manufactured

at our agricultural works are giving such universal satisfaction that many orders are coming in from all quarters. May

PANAMA, April 5.—Chilian forces have occupied Cobija and Calama as a reprisals for the confiscation of the property of the Chilians in the interior of Bolivia, and a

ministerial crisis is announced in Chili.

President Prado has called an extraordinary session of the Peruvian Congress President Prado has called an extraor-dinary session of the Peruvian Congress for the 24th of April, when Peru's atti-tude towards the contending parties will be determined. Great enthusiasm is mani-fested in Bolivia. The troops in the in-terior are marching to the coast, but it will be ten days before they can reach the seat of war. seat of war.

CHILI FORMALLY DECLARES WAR.

VALPARAISO, April 14.—Chili has formally declared war against Peru.

CHARLES E. DWIGHT,

PRACTICAL CHEMIST.

LABORATORY, COR. 24TH AND CHAPLINE STS.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

Is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of Iron Ores, Limestones, Mineral